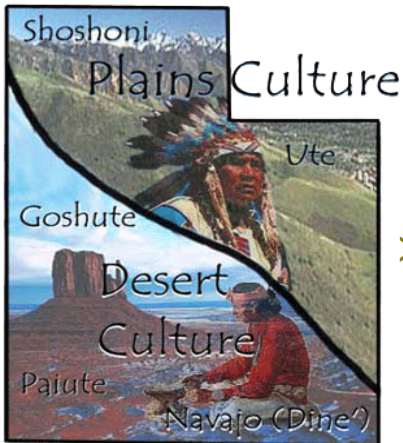


NATIVE AMERICAN

UTAH
LIFE ELEVATED™

Native American dancers, West Valley City

UTAH OFFICE OF TOURISM



>>

Modern-day Utah is home to five major Native American nations or sovereign tribes, each with strong cultural legacies:

- ★ The White River, Uintah and Uncompahgre Bands of the Ute Tribe are native to northeastern Utah, and the White Mesa Utes to the southeastern area of the state.
- ★ The Dine' or Navajo Nation extends from southeastern Utah into Arizona and New Mexico.
- ★ The Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah extends to the southwestern part of the state.
- ★ The Skull Valley Band of Goshute and the Confederated Tribes of Goshute are two separate tribes located in west-central Utah.
- ★ The Northwestern Band of the Shoshoni Nation is in the northwest portion of the state.
- ★ In addition, the remnants of ancient cultures make Utah an intriguing web of sacred places, dwelling sites and fascinating rock art.

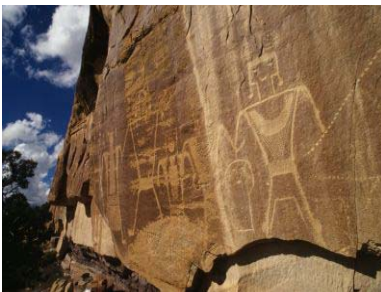
ANNUAL EVENTS

May	Living Traditions Festival - Salt Lake City
June	Paiute Restoration Days Pow Wow - Cedar City Heber Valley Pow Wow - Soldier Hollow
July	Northern Ute Pow Wow - Fort Duchesne
August	Annual Pioneer Celebration - Navajo Mountain (Monument Valley Navajo Tribal Park) Native American Festival and Pow Wow, West Valley City
Late August/ Early September	Bear Dance, Traditional Hand and Stick Games - White Mesa (near Blanding)
September	Bear Dance, Labor Day Weekend - Bluff Navajo Fair and Rodeo - Bluff Native American Pow Wow - Tootle

"THE ANCIENT ONES"

Utah's original inhabitants were **Paleo-Indians** who hunted big game in the area as long as 10,000 years ago after North America's last ice age. There is evidence of communal bands who gathered plants and seeds to supplement their diets during the archaic stage (7,000 to 1,500 years ago). Best known in Utah's history of native people, however, are two ancient groups most commonly called the **Anasazi** and **Fremont Cultures**.

The **Fremont** existed throughout most of Utah roughly 1,500 to 700 years ago. They successfully blended hunting and gathering with farming, and their remnants are found throughout Utah. The **Anasazi** also hunted, gathered and farmed and lived in Utah's southern and southeastern areas approximately 2,000 to 700 years ago. Both peoples created and used coiled pottery and basketry.



Dry Fork Canyon, Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument



Dancer at Liberty Park Pow Wow, Salt Lake City



Village dwelling at Anasazi State Park Museum, Boulder

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Fremont pictograph, San Rafael Swell, south-central Utah



"The Owl" petroglyph at Nine Mile Canyon, near Price



Anasazi cliff dwelling, southeastern Utah



Monument Valley Navajo Tribal Park

WHAT REMAINS

Ancient cultures left behind intriguing **rock art** and amazing remnants of the places they lived their lives. **Petroglyphs** were pecked or incised into stone walls or boulders. **Pictographs** were painted on stone using plant and mineral dyes. The exact meanings of pictographs and petroglyphs are not known. Rock art themes vary widely from what seem to be mythic figures or deities and ceremonial practices, to panels depicting hunts, domestic scenes, animals – both common and fantastic – and many graphic symbols. Rock art is often classified, dated and assigned to cultures based on elements of the particular artistic style.

Habitation sites, or places where Utah's ancient cultures made their homes, can be obvious (like granaries preserved because of their weather-proof

positions tucked under cliffs) or obscure, (like a pattern of grouped stones recognizable as a dwelling foundation only to those with archaeological training). Across Utah there are many sites where stone structures have been stabilized, preserved and interpreted for modern visitors. There are also several excellent museum collections of ancient artifacts.

The rock art and habitation sites listed here are only a sampling of accessible places marked by ancient cultures. Local visitor centers remain the best sources for specific information.

Please remember, Native American sites and relics are protected by federal law and touching or taking them is a criminal offense.

SITES AROUND THE STATE

Northern Utah - Fremont rock art is found on the *islands of the Great Salt Lake* and in some areas of the *northwestern deserts*.

Central Utah - *Fremont Indian State Park and Museum* near Richfield has a collection of Fremont Culture artifacts and short, maintained trails leading past several unique rock art panels.

Eastern Utah - *Dinosaur National Monument* has several rock art sites, some easy to spot and others requiring maps and a willingness to hike. *Dry Fork Canyon* north of Vernal holds some of the nation's most impressive petroglyph panels. *Nine Mile Canyon* near Price, a BLM National Scenic Backcountry Byway, offers a detailed, self-guiding tour brochure explaining the many petroglyphs and pictographs adorning the canyon walls and boulders. There are also many habitation sites if one knows where to look for them. The visitor center in Price can also provide information on obtaining a permit to visit the *Range Creek Canyon Ruins* in the Tavaputs Plateau. *Buckhorn Draw*, *Temple Wash* and several other sites in the *San Rafael Swell* offer scattered but intriguing rock art.

Southwestern Utah - The ancient village preserved at *Anasazi State Park Museum* in Boulder was one of the largest Anasazi communities west of the Colorado River. A life-sized, six-room replica of a dwelling and excavated artifacts displayed in the museum provide unique insights to the Anasazi lifestyle.

BLM-administered *Parowan Gap*, northwest of Parowan, and *Johnson Canyon*, east of Kanab, have impressive collections of petroglyphs. *Sand Springs*, northwest of Kanab, features pictographs.

Southeastern Utah - *Wolf Ranch, at Arches National Park*, has an interesting rock art panel, well worth the brief side trip. Located between Moab and Monticello, *Newspaper Rock* is covered with figures and designs incised on a southwest-facing cliff. This stone "bulletin board" has over 350 distinct petroglyphs ranging from over 800 years ago up to images attributed to the Ute Culture in the 19th century. *Edge of the Cedars State Park Museum* in Blanding interprets the remnants of a Puebloan village and ceremonial kivas built between 700 and 1220 A.D. The museum is the regional archaeological repository for southeastern Utah. *The Trail of the Ancients National Scenic Byway* features many reminders of Puebloan Cultures dated between 300 A.D. and 1300 A.D. Information is available in Blanding. *Hovenweep National Monument*, near the Colorado border, presents a series of fortress and tower ruins. Five ancient rock art panels are near the town of *Bluff* and other panels and habitation sites can be viewed on float trips down the *San Juan River*. *Monument Valley Navajo Tribal Park* has a self-guiding scenic drive that leads to overlooks of the park's most famous rock formations. Further explorations in the tribal park require hiring a Navajo guide at the park headquarters and visitor center.

WEB RESOURCES (for more information about rock art, remnants of habitation and events)

www.indian.utah.gov
www.nps.gov
www.nationalparks.org
www.stateparks.utah.gov

www.ut.blm.gov
www.uteindian.com
www.discovernavajo.com
www.travel.utah.gov (see events)